



WFP Honduras Country Brief

March 2018

Operational Context

Honduras has a population of 9.012 million, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2015 was USD 2,528. It has one of the most unequal distributions of income and resources in the world. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line and is exposed to violence and crime. The country is further characterized by an inequitable access to land, insufficient food production, high unemployment and exposure to natural disasters. Food and nutritional insecurity among the most vulnerable populations have worsened because of droughts in the southern and western regions of the country, known as the Dry Corridor.

WFP's primary objectives in Honduras are to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and increase human development by improving the health, nutrition and education levels of children and other vulnerable groups. The WFP Country Strategic Plan proposes a significant shift in WFP's support to the Government for attaining Zero Hunger for 2030.



Population: 9.012 million	2015 Human Development Index: 131 out of 189
Income Level: Lower middle	Chronic malnutrition: 23% of children between 6-59 months

Main Photo Credit: Hetze Tosta
Caption: Mrs. Valerie Guarnieri field visit to a school in the province of Choluteca, Honduras.

In Numbers

343.56 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 2.94 m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 4.03 m six months (April-September 2018) net funding requirements

270,433 people assisted in March 2018



Operational Updates

- WFP Country Office received the visit of Mrs. Valerie Guarnieri, Assistant Executive Director. A field visit in the community of El Santuario, province of Choluteca highlighted Resilience and Climate Change activities (EU/Pro-Act funded) that support smallholder farmers to increase agricultural yields through climate adaptation practices, with potential for direct linkages with the school meals programme demand and the local markets, and with a nutrition sensitive focus. The mission met with local officials and representatives, including five mayors of the province of Choluteca, women's organizations and other key stakeholders. In Tegucigalpa the mission met with key donors, and with the Vice President of Honduras Mrs. Maria Antonia Rivera to discuss Government strategy to achieve SDG 2 and to express WFP commitment to support these efforts through our recently-approved CSP, particularly as a long-standing, strategic partner of the National School Meals Programme.
- WFP, USAID and Cargill launched the "Unlocking the Potential of Home-Grown School Feeding to Empower Smallholder Farmers" project in the province of Copan, attended by WFP Country Director, USAID Director in Honduras, Cargill General Manager, the Minister of Agriculture, the Food Security and Nutrition Observatory Director, local mayors and school representatives. The Project seeks to strengthen the quality and sustainability of the National School Meals Program through local purchases from 500 smallholder producers of vegetables, fruits, eggs and dairy products in the municipalities of Corquín, province of Copan and Azacualpa, province of Santa Barbara.
- WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF met in Puerto Lempira, province of Gracias a Dios, to further advance the planned inter-institutional base line study for La Mosquitia. The study will serve to inform future activities to be carried out with local institutions and other actors and thereby support each agency's short and mid-term commitments to assist the indigenous groups in this underserved part of the country.

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WFP Honduras Strategy

Total Requirement (USD 116.1 m)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
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Honduras Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

115.66 m	21.2 m	4.03 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 1: Preschool- and primary-school-aged children across the country have access to safe and nutritious food year-round by 2021		
Focus area: Root Causes		
57.04 m	13.99 m	4.48 m
Strategic Outcome 2: The most nutritionally vulnerable groups in targeted areas have reduced levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies by 2021		
Focus area: Root Causes		
6.43 m	3.96 m	-3.2 m
Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes		
Strategic Outcome 3: Rural agricultural labourers and smallholder farmers in targeted areas, especially in indigenous communities, are more resilient to shocks and stressors, contributing to their food and nutrition security throughout the year.		
Focus area: Resilience Building		
11.28 m	3.21 m	-0.27 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted households affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food year-round.		
Focus area: Crisis Response		
24.38 m	1.03 m	2.96 m
Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities		
Strategic Outcome 5: Government authorities and partner organizations at the national and subnational levels, complemented by strategic alliances, have strengthened capacity to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 2, by 2021.		
Focus area: Resilience Building		
1.28 m	0.17 m	0.09 m

WFP Country Activities

SO 1 1-Provide daily nutritious school meals, sourced from smallholder farmers, to preschool and primary school aged children.
2-Capacity strengthening of local authorities, school staff, parents and smallholder farmers.

SO 2 3-Prioritize the most vulnerable groups through provision of fortified nutritious foods to girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children under 2 and carry out capacity strengthening with health institutions.

SO 3 4-Provide food assistance to food-insecure households in the creation & rehabilitation of livelihood assets through capacity strengthening with government authorities in resilience and climate change adaptation programmes.

SO 4 5-Complement government transfers to vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery while strengthening institutional capacities.

SO 5 6-Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness and response to institutions at the national and subnational level.
7-Support an advocacy platform and communicate the 2030 Agenda to the public, private sector and partners.

Monitoring

- Price monitoring is an important tool for analysing the availability and variability of food prices linked to local purchases of the National School Meals Program. Favourable climatic conditions for the cultivation of basic grains resulted in a good harvest of maize and beans, which contributed to price stability during the first two months of the year. A significant variability of prices was registered in vegetables. For example, in some provinces such as Gracias a Dios, the prices are double the national average.
- WFP Honduras received the visit of Mr. Fernando Medina, international consultant, for a regional Statistical Sampling mission. The objective of the mission was to identify mechanisms for improving the statistical representation in the studies developed by the Country Office. A Probability and Sampling workshop was conducted in coordination with the Latin American Social Sciences Institute to support capacity strengthening of counterpart staff.

Challenges

- The high level of insecurity, migration and the financial constraints of the Government continue to affect the country's development efforts.
- WFP Honduras is facing a funding shortfall. Currently, the main contributions are coming from EU, USA, private sector and multilateral donors.

Donors

Government of Honduras, United States of America, European Union, Multilateral contributions and Private Donors.